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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 863)

Name of Candidate	PIYUSH SINHA		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	18816
Center	ORN	Date	9/9/17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. It is important for India to return to the path of fiscal consolidation while also increasing public investment. Explain why achieving both these objectives are important to revive the present economic environment in the country.

Ans> Fiscal consolidation is the exercise pursued by the government and other agencies in order to ensure that the deficit is under control. In case of India there is a focus on controlling fiscal deficit.

At the same time public investment refers to the expenditure incurred by the government in welfare schemes, infrastructure etc.

So there is an inverse relation between fiscal consolidation and public investment. In order to have a sound economy with strong macroeconomic fundamentals, a balance

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between the two is necessary.

Reasons

1. Very high public investment means that the government is borrowing beyond its capacity which is not good.

2. There will high inflation as ~~goods~~ supply of money increases.

3. Depreciation of rupee will take place

4. Since India is an overall importer of goods owing to dependence on crude from foreign countries, import bill will rise.

5. Trade deficit with countries like China will go further north.

At the same time it has to be ensured that public

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investment doesn't fall abruptly. India has adopted a welfare economy. Government expenditure is a major part for creation of public goods. According to economic survey, 24% of India's GDP came from government expenditure.

Hence, a balance is required. Unlike western countries like USA, India has a high inflation. ~~Ho~~ so policies like countercyclical fiscal management may not always work. ~~The~~ Government should better focus on ~~managing the~~ achieving both the objectives. New initiatives as increasing PPP investment can also be sought.

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2. Although it is the right time for elevating the mission of 'Make in India' to 'Innovate in India', significant challenges exist in doing so. Elaborate. How can these challenges be overcome?

Ans) Make in India is a flet project of present government. It aims at reducing India's dependency on imports in ~~kou~~ key sectors including defence, manufacturing, technology, innovation etc. Thus, there is an increased thrust on domestic manufacturing capability.

In order to make in India, an ecosystem of innovation is equally important.

- Foreign countries are ~~mo~~ many a times hesitant in technology transfer.
- In case of defence manufacturing

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Of Sukhoi ~~aircrafts~~ jets, we see that although the jets were manufactured in India but lack of technology transfer made them expensive than those imported from Russia.

- Innovation will fill the vacuum in the manufacturing process and help achieve self dependency.

Challenges:

1. Lack of financial resources
2. Lack of skilled manpower: ~~How~~ According to economic survey, more than 80% of the ~~population~~ labour force is unskilled.
3. Issues in higher education: Barring few IITs & IISc, the higher education system doesn't thrust on innovation.
4. Industry support is also not present.

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It is therefore required to overcome the challenges.

Measures required:

1. Create more job opportunities in innovation driven industries.
2. Need to impart skill to the manpower.
3. Disguised unemployment from unproductive sectors should be channelled to better jobs.
4. Long term vision with proper financial allocation is required.
5. Linkage between educational institutes and organisations like DRDO, ISRO should be established.
6. Industry should be encouraged to lay emphasis on innovation. Again a link with institute will be beneficial.

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3. What is meant by public debt? Highlight the objectives of public debt management. Explain why it is considered prudent to disaggregate debt management from monetary policy and take it out of the realm of central bank.

Ans) Public debt refers to the ~~to~~ total debt owed by the government through RBI to the public. It includes currency in ~~supply~~ circulation, treasury bonds etc.

Public debt management aims at managing the debt ~~i.e. bonds,~~ ~~etc~~ e.g. treasury bonds etc. to an optimum level so that the government is able ~~the d~~ to repay the debt as and when promised. Further public debt is channelized into welfare programmes. So the management ensures that such programmes

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remain sustaintable.

Monetary policy is the policy adopted by the RBI to change the supply of money by means of CRR, SLR, Repo rates. It aims at controlling inflation, ~~which~~ the current target being 4±2%.

It is important to disaggregate debt management from the monetary policy because the function of both these systems is correlative. Changing the ~~public debt changes the~~ money supply ~~by~~ by means of monetary policy will also have an effect on the ~~to~~ public debt.

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e.g. If the repo rates are decreased then money supply will increase and hence credit will be cheaper. Thus people will take more loans. Hence the public debt will also get altered.

Similary if the government wants to issue new bonds, then the monetary policy can be tweaked by enhancing the SLR quota.

Since both these ~~are~~ are for two different purpose which are antithetical, it is prudent to remove one of them from the RBI's realm. Steps in this direction for the constitution of a public debt management cell are already underway.

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4. There is an urgent need for India to get infrastructure financing, however, the current investment model of PPPs is poorly designed and needs restructuring. Discuss the issues plaguing the success of PPPs with respect to stalled projects, risk management, governance & institutional capacity.

Ans) India is considered the sweet spot amongst the major economies. To sustain a high level of growth, infrastructure ~~is~~ development is a prerequisite as it helps in improved logistics, and enhances the ease of Doing Business.

Hence infrastructure financing is very important. The idea of ~~Accord~~ PPPs' based investment model was therefore adopted.

According to Kelkar Committee there are several loopholes in ~~a~~ the current investment model.

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Major issues:

1. Stalled projects: Due to reasons like ~~to~~ unavailability of promised land, many projects got delayed. ~~As a result, firms were not able to~~ This has also affected the finances of many companies and has further enhanced the NPAs of banks.

2. Risk management: The model operated & like Build Operate Transfer, ~~has led to~~ EPC engineering Procurement Construction are ambiguous on the risk part. Whenever there is a delay, blame game starts between the private party & the government.

3. Governance: There has been a lack of transparency and accountability in the existing

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PPPs.

4. Institutional capacity: State lacks the institutional capacity as well as expertise. Further there is a threat of 4Cs - CBI, CVC, CAG and courts which decreases efficiency.

Hence measures need to be taken to resolve these issues. The new ~~no~~ model of PPP like HAM: Hybrid Annuity Model is a good step for infra projects. Further a tribunal to resolve the disputes is required. Fast tracking of compliances and amendment in Prevention of Corruption Act to protect honest errors which are genuine is required.

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5. What are the reasons behind a low tax base in India? Discuss the issues associated with it and the steps required to widen the tax base.

Ans) According to Finance Minister's speech in ~~tok~~ the Parliament, less than 2% of the population is paying the income tax.

Thus there is a very low tax base when it comes to direct taxes.

Reasons:

1. Laxity on part of tax officials.
2. Unawareness of the complications of not filing income tax returns.
3. Agriculture sector which also has some high earners is not taxed.
4. Behaviour of the citizens to evade tax.
5. ~~High~~ Large number of transactions in cash.

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6. Prevalence of informal jobs.

Issues associated with low tax base:

1. Government revenue takes a hit.
2. Indirect taxation which is regressive is enhanced.
3. Welfare schemes could not be implemented.
4. Large scale tax evasion.
5. Litigations in the court which further consumes government's time and resources.
6. Those who are genuine and honest tax payers are impacted.

In order to overcome the above issue it is required

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to widen the tax base.

Steps:

1. Strict enforcement of law against tax evaders.
2. High value transactions in cash should be prohibited.
3. PAN card should be made mandatory for more transactions.
4. According to economic survey, high income earners from all sectors should be taxed.
5. Move towards a less cash economy.
6. Income Declaration scheme for those who want to come clean.

In this way the tax base can be enhanced.

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6. The worsening road safety situation in India is further complicated by an increasing population and proliferation of vehicles on the road. Discuss. Also, highlight the steps that are being taken by the government to address the issue of road safety and reduce the associated fatalities.

Ans) According to the report on road accidents by the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, year 2016 had the highest number of road accidents. Chennai followed by Delhi are the two major cities with maximum fatalities occuring in Delhi.

On an average there are more than 3 accidents per minute resulting in fatalities.

As India is developing, there is a thrust on infrastructure. We have more and more 4-laned

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roads. But the example of CITIES like Delhi & Chennai show that there is an increase in accidents.

It is also true that the infrastructure in holistic terms like availability of footpaths, skywalk, cycle lane have not come up. Thus with increasing population and higher standard of living which ~~gives~~ results in higher ~~no~~ number of vehicles has actually ~~proved~~ made pedestrians more vulnerable.

People are often not following traffic signals, indulging in drunk driving ~~which~~ and over-speeding which further enhances the problem.

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The government has taken following steps.:

1. Motor Vehicle Bill has been brought which enhances the punishments not only for drunk driving & overspeeding but also for other acts like ~~non o~~ not wearing helmets etc

2. Government has launched awareness campaigns.

3. Safety compliances of the ~~to~~ 4-wheelers is being enhanced mandatorily as per governments orders.

Apart from this, what is required is to take individual responsibility.

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7. Explain the concept of 'green economy'. Highlight the costs and benefits in making a transition towards green economy for developing countries like India. Also discuss the associated challenges.

Ans Green economy is focussed at an economy which progresses in an eco friendly manner. It aims at increasing renewable sources in the economy, moving away from conventional sources like coal, petroleum. The term has gained importance in light of the global effort towards saving the earth and preventing and mitigating climate change. Green economy puts responsibility on the individual countries as well as collective responsibility.

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Costs in making transition:

India is a developing country. For the whole history, countries have relied on coal and conventional sources for development. To move away & make a transition would cost India atleast in the short term. Non conventional energy sources are still not as competitive as coal. Hence the cost would be on the poors who still don't have access to electricity. It will be against the principle of differentiated responsibility.

Benefits: It will be moral for India to take steps. economically

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also it will put India on the high pedestal in future negotiations. Also, we are already witnessing the impacts of pollution in cities like Delhi. This will provide opportunity to develop an alternative. Hence, it will not only enhance the Green GDP but also fuel innovations and help in Make in India scheme.

Challenges:

1. Lack of financial capital.
2. Lack of technology.
3. Lack of skilled manpower.
4. India's abundant coal reserves will go waste.
5. Major power plants which are coal based will be impacted.

Hence a step is required towards green economy but in a gradual manner.

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8. Even though the construction sector has significant multiplier effect on the economy, in recent years, it has been showing signs of stress. What are the causes for such a state of affairs? In this context, also highlight the steps taken by the government.

Ans) For any emerging economy, majority of jobs are created in the construction sector. Hence on one hand it provides job and on the other hand it provides adequate infrastructure on which the economy can thrive. Thus, construction sector has a multiplier effect on the economy.

Recently we see signs of stress due to following reasons:

1. Projects are facing hurdles from environment clearance, land availability.

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2. As a result of stalled projects, many companies are unable to repay their debt. As a result ~~they~~ banks NPAs have risen.

3. The global economy is going through a slowdown whose impact is also visible on the Indian economy. Thus there is a slowdown in the construction sector.

4. Banks are taking extra care before giving new loans and as a result credit supply has gone down.

5. Labour laws are yet to undergo an overhaul. This coupled ~~to~~ with high minimum wage has impacted profitability.

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The government has taken several steps in this regard. There is a focus on improving the ease of doing business. Model shops & establishments bills has provided elasticity to the employed labour. Further there are new schemes from the RBI to address the debts. There is quicker and smooth sanction of projects.

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9. As India eyes a resurgence in port-led activities in the country, it first needs to identify the challenges which have marred their development. Elaborate various challenges faced by ports in India and highlight the steps taken to overcome them.

Ans For a thriving economy, ports and port led activities are a must. 70% of India's (overseas) trade by value and 90% by volume takes place through ports. Hence emphasis on the port led activities ~~as~~ is necessary.

Challenges

1. Oversilting of lack of timely dredging activities e.g. in Haldia port.
2. Lack of mechanisation at the ports. Paradip port is still continuing with manual operations
3. Most of the VLCC (very large

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containers carriers) have to be routed to Colombo due to inhouse facilities.

4. Lack of autonomy of port authorities wrt tariffs, policies etc.

5. Road connectivity to ports is not full proof & ~~well~~ maintained

As a result the government has taken following initiatives:

1. SAGARMALA project aims at improving the port led activities, port connectivity, coastal community development etc.

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2. Railways are also being extended to ports for better connectivity.
3. A new port in Enayam as a major port is being developed.
4. More autonomy for tariffs is being provided under new Major Ports Trust Act.
5. Mechanization, automation such as use of RFID is being done in JNPT and Cochin port.

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10. India's rail infrastructure has failed to keep pace with the rate at which both passenger and freight traffic has increased substantially over the years. Comment. In light of the Kakodar committee recommendations, enumerate the measures that can be taken in this regard.

Ans) Railways is considered the lifeline of India. It is the most commonly sought mode of transport for Indians. Not only for passengers but also for freight, railways is most important.

However with increasing demand we see that the railways has become overburdened.

- Still, there is no separate corridor for goods trains
- Railway lines are yet to

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connect properly to the hinterlands of North east states like Nagaland & Meghalay.

- single one way lines are yet to be doubled.
- Train speed has remained stagnated.
- ~~Over~~ Overburdening results in delays of trains which affects the GDP of the nation.
- Erstwhile rail budgets were used as popularity gimmicks.

However we see that of late several steps are being taken to ameliorate the situation.

- There is a new dedicated freight corridor ~~between~~ under construction between

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Delhi & Mumbai as well as between Delhi & Howrah.

- Line doubling is going on.
- There are efforts to connect North East.

Kakodkar Committee had stressed upon rationalizing the cost incurred and rate at which services are offered. A new ~~instil~~ rail tariff policy was suggested. Further the committee has stressed upon PPP projects in Railways for finances.

Measures ranging from new tariffs, ~~en~~ PPPs in railway pantry, enhancing tariff fare need to be worked upon.

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11. Despite the government claiming excess electricity production, the power situation for households continues to remain bleak in many parts of the country. Explain the reasons behind this. How can the UDAY scheme help in improving the current situation?

Ans Recently, for the first time India has achieved a power surplus situation. However contrary to this many households still see electricity as a distant dream.

Reasons:

1. Many villages are yet to be electrified.
2. Though power is available in the grid, yet there is no demand from the states.
3. States claim that ~~it~~ the cost of electricity to be purchased from the grid is too high.
4. Lack of infrastructure. We

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see that in villages and even towns transformers are overloaded.

5. There is still large scale ~~et~~ electricity theft which results in dropping voltages and ultimately power cuts.

6. Situation of the power discoms remain a cause of worry. Discoms are under high debt. Infact many discoms ~~are begin~~ had begun to shut down for lack of adequate tariff.

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UDAY scheme i.e. Ujjwal Discom Yojana aims at rejuvenating the Discoms with a cooperative federalism model. The debts of the Discom are to be taken up by the state under assistance from the Central government. Also this won't add to state's fiscal deficit.

Once the Discoms are rejuvenated, the supply chain of power supply chain will be strengthened. UDAY coupled with transparency tools like Vidyut Pravah will put accountability on the discoms and make them answerable for the power cuts.

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12. Despite the potential of Special Employment Programmes in alleviating poverty, their impact has largely been limited. Comment. Also discuss how they can be made more effective.

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13. Enhancing the competitiveness of the Textile sector can create employment as well as promote inclusive growth. Elaborate with reference to government initiatives for promotion of the textile sector.

Ans Textile sector is one of the most job intensive sector. Economic survey 2015-16 had held that ~~impor~~ textile sector should be shifted to Tier II cities for the scope of employment potential. Apart from this textile sector also provides job elasticity.

Textile sector employs women in large numbers. Thus it can work towards women empowerment, financial stability as well as inclusive

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growth.

Further textile sector provides opportunity to exploit the export market as Indian textile & handloom products ~~are~~ have high demand in overseas.

The textile sector infact also acts as a source of self employment. There is very less capital requirement as compared to other sectors. Hence it also has a high return on investment.

We can see the government

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schemes like Coir Udhyami Yojana, Textile focussed schemes in this regard. Government is also promoting the handloom industry. There are exhibitions for the advertisement and awareness of textile industry.

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14. Digitalisation of transactions is a panacea to address the problems of corruption and tax evasion as well as achieve financial inclusion. Critically evaluate. Also enumerate the impediments for India to transit to a digitalised cashless economy.

Ans> Recently with the exercise of demonetisation there has been a debate on digitalisation of transactions.

Digitalization is considered helpful in tackling corruption and tax evasion as:

1. Tracking of transactions becomes easier.
2. Cash is not involved. Hence, the demand for over the board money and bribe decreases.
3. Black money which is stored in cash is not created.

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4. It becomes imprundent on the receiver to answer the authorities over taxation as the transactions are well recorded.

5. Since internet and digital world can be accessed by anyone, proponents argue that it provides a level playing field & equal opportunities to all.

6. ~~Since~~ With digitalization, those who don't have bank accounts & digital means are forced to have that & hence it results in financial inclusion.

However considering it a panacea will be <u>exaggeration</u>. It is just one of the means which needs to be supplemented by other steps.

- Not all cash is stored in cash.
- Properties, land can become new

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means of storing black money.
- Tax authorities lack ~~the~~ capacity to have an eye on each transaction.
- With the coming of up of new modes like Bit Coins it is difficult to consider digitalization a panacea.

Impediments for India

1. Only around 300mn of Indian population has internet connectivity.
2. There is a lack of financial knowledge of online transactions & associated costs.
3. ~~Mott~~ Majority of Panchayats are yet to come under internet ambit.
4. People find it easier and comfortable to deal in cash. Hence there is a need for behavioral change.

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15. The recently launched UDAN scheme to develop the regional aviation market will not only ensure affordability and connectivity but also growth and development of the civil aviation market. Elaborate.

Ans UDAN scheme - Udey Desh ka Aam Nagrik is a major part ~~towards~~ of the aim of the ~~Civia~~ Civil Aviation Policy to make India 2nd largest Civil Aviation Market by 2022.

It ensures affordability as the ticket prices are capped at ~~Rs~~ ₹1200 & ₹2500 for half hour and one hour journey respectively.

Further the overall emphasis is on connectivity as it rejuvenates the otherwise unused or underused airstrips in tier II & tier III cities to ensure air connectivity.

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India's civil aviation market is amongst the fastest growing market in the world. It is due to this reason that it ~~is~~ has been ~~betw~~ the point of focus.

The use of the Viability Gap Funding ensures that the operators are not forced to operate under loss. Also they get monopoly over that particular route which will further enhance the positioning of the airlines.

Thus, the Indian civil aviation which is otherwise

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depicted by ~~famous~~. great failures like kingfisher and debt ridden Air India will get the opportunity to develop as the markets size increases.

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16. Budgetary reforms announced by the government include merging of railway budget with general budget and advancing the date of its presentation. Examine the rationale behind these reforms. What are the anticipated issues that may arise because of these?

Ans> Railway Budget & General Budget were separated in 1921 as per the recommendations of Acworth Committee in British India.

The 2016-17 budget has merged the railway & general budget.

Rationale:

Earlier in British India, Railways expenditure as a percentage of overall budget was ~~very high~~. very high. Hence it was required to have a separate railway budget. But at present the percentage ~~to~~ is not that large.

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Further, ~~the~~ it has been argued that railway budget has been used by Railway ministers for the purpose of ~~vote~~ populism. New projects and trains were announced with due consideration of finances or infrastructure.

The Bibek Debroy Committee had also recommended the merger of the two budgets.

This year the Annual buget was presented ~~in~~ ~~ear~~ on 1st February.

Rationale behind advancing budget date.

With the advancement, there will be a synchronization between expenditure and availability of budget. There will not be a requirement of Vote of Account. Further state governments can get their devoluted money from the start of the financial year

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itself. Hence, the advancement will also help in accounting and auditing purpose.

Anticipated issues:

1. There is a confusion ~~of~~ over dividend ~~to be t~~ which Railway used to pay to government.
2. The 94 is anticipated that discussions will be over hastened.
3. Short term issues in computing and some programmes may come.

Overall ~~it~~ these reforms are well thought off and in the right direction.

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17. Explain why the government has adopted the HELP in place of the NELP that was existing for almost a decade. Also discuss how HELP has the potential to transform India's E&P activities with special emphasis on non-conventional sources of energy.

Ans Hydrocarbon exploration licensing Policy overcomes the several lacunae of the New ~~economic~~ ti exploration licensing Policy.

~~It he~~ HELP is a way forward:

1. Provides a revenue sharing model instead of profit sharing which was misused as in the case of KG-D6 basin.
2. Open acreage policy is there in HELP. So, the explorer ~~is~~ doesn't not have to wait for formal licensing ~~&~~ bidding rounds.
3. Single license is there for exploration of all the hydrocarbons

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including gas, shale etc.

4. Under HELP, data will also be provided to make the job easier for the company.

In case of NELP, we see the issue of Reliance Industries and ONGC in the Krishna Godavari Basin where it has been alleged that the production is not taken up for the company wants a higher gas price. These issues will be taken care off by the revenue sharing model of HELP.

HELP provides a single license which will be valid

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for exploring all the resources in a particular field ranging from gas, ~~to~~ shale, ~~to~~ oil to coal bed methane. Thus, it improves the ease of doing business by reducing the complexity.

This will also enhance competitiveness amongst the exploration companies as non conventional sources are ~~Thus it~~ also involved in a single license.

Hence, it HELP has the potential to transform India's E&P ~~po~~ activities. ~~but~~.

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18. Successive governments have resorted to disinvestment of sick and loss-making PSUs. What, according to you, are the targets which the government seek to meet from this exercise? Also explain why the disinvestment targets have not been met in the past.

Ans) Disinvestment has been aimed at reducing the government's ownership in a PSU. It has come into picture after India adopted the New Economic Policy (NEP), in 1991. NEP paved the way for privatisation and disinvestment is a means to it.

However we see that the disinvestment targets are not always met.

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~~Reasons~~

Government seeks following targets:

1. Increasing privatisation.
2. Efficiency of loss making PSU's ~~it~~ can be increased under private hands.
3. Ownership change will bring behavioral change in the employees.
4. Status quoist approach is amended.
5. It is not beneficial to keep pumping in tanpayer's money in a loss making PSU.
6. Decrease of government's ownership signals the openness of the country economy for foreign investment.

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It has been noted that the targets are often not met.

Reasons

1. Protests from the employees who resent that they should not be brought under private control.
2. Intensive terms & conditions make the private sector apprehensive.
3. There are litigations.
4. Often the PSUs are so loss making that it is not beneficial for the private sector to own it.

e.g. Indigo refused to bid for Air India as it was not beneficial even in the long run.

According to economic survey ambivalence over disinvestment needs to be cleared.

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19. Briefly highlight the parameters used by the government to determine the extent of poverty in India. Examine the relationship of economic growth and poverty alleviation in the post-reforms era.

Ans Government since independence has undertaken the exercise of poverty determination multiple times. Earlier it was based on net calorie intake.

Presently the poverty line is determined based on Tendulkar Committee reports.

Following parameters are used in the determination of poverty

- Income
- No. of family members
- Ownership of assets
- Ownership of automobiles
- number of adult male members.

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Post reforms India has seen a high economic growth. The GDP has grown at a rate of 8% in the last decade. In terms of ~~PPP~~ purchasing power parity, GDP is third largest in the world.

However we see that the growth has remain limited to only some sections. Inequality has increased as per the Oxfam reports. Hence, it has been argued that the growth has not trickled down.

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As a result, the poverty has not been alleviated. Although the percentage of poors has decreased but in absolute terms the number of poors has increased.

However with high growth we have brought new rights like Right to Food and Right to education which may help in achieving socio economic equality & eliminating poverty.

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20. Clearly explain how the proposed GST regimen is different from the current system of indirect taxation in the country. Analyse the challenges which the new taxation system may pose to the economy in the short term.

Ans) GST engulfs many differed indirect taxes. ~~Also, it brings~~ A ~~twice~~ excise duty, Value Added Tax, ~~as~~ Service Tax etc. are now replaced by a single GST.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 870)

Name of Candidate	PIYUSH SINHA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	18816
Center	ORN	Date	23/10/17.

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each.

1. The Gupta Sculpture while depicting devotion to Vishnu, successfully shows Guptas' exemplary tolerance for both Buddhism and Jainism. Elucidate.

   विष्णु के प्रति निष्ठा दर्शाते हुए गुप्त मूर्तिकला सफलतापूर्वक बौद्ध और जैन धर्म के प्रति गुप्त शासकों की अनुकरणीय सहिष्णुता प्रकट करती है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Ans) The Gupta Dynasty which was basically belonging to Vaishya class were predominantly Vaishnavite. At the same time, they were tolerant towards ~~Hinduism~~ Buddhism as well as Jainism. This is reflected in the Gupta sculpture as well.

- Kumargupta in whose reign Nalanda University came up was an exemplification of Buddhist education system. The ~~Sup~~ Stupa architecture ~~as well~~ in Nalanda as well as the ~~stup~~ sculpture ornamentation shows Buddhist

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tolerance.

- In the Gupta period, Sarnath school of art came up. This was predominantly based on Hinduism.

- Temple making also started in the nascent phase in Gupta period. ~~The Huns invasion~~ The remanants could be found in Deogarh, Jhansi etc.

- Jain viharas were also built in Gupta period. The sculpture inside the Viharas show tolerance towards Jainism.

- In the field of literature too, emphasis on promoting literature relating to art of different religions

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was followed.

Thus, we can say that though predominantly Hindu, but Buddhism & Jainism sculptures were also ~~encouraged~~ encouraged.

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2. At all times the work of Indian craftsmen has been admired for its delicacy and skill. In this context, elucidate with examples the artistic achievements of ancient India.

हर समय भारतीय कारीगरों के काम की उनके बारीकी और कौशल के लिए सराहना की गई है। इस संदर्भ में, प्राचीन भारत की कलात्मक उपलब्धियों को उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Ans The growth of art & craft had started ~~at~~ since the Indus Valley civilisation & continuing till today. The delicacy and skill has been exemplary:

1. The pottery making during Indus valley civilisation had paintings on the exterior surface. There were geometrical figures ~~representing environment of~~ on the surface.

2. Terracotta figurines, ~~inclu~~ bronze sculpture such as Dancing girl and ~~half~~ bearded prince, ~~were~~ have been found.

3. Seals with humped bulls showing

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micro details have been found too.

4. During Mauryan empire and in its followup, craft and art skill were visible in the decorations of the stupas. The Torans of Sanchi

5. Stupa is an example.

5. Further, statues like that of Deedar Gunj Yakshni show the skill of our craftsmen.

6. Natraj showing Shiva in the Tandav Nritya ~~is~~ ~~fo~~ has been found.

7. In the South India, temples built under Pallavas such as the shore temple of Mammallapuram has intricate craft.

8. The Shiva Temple in Ellora in Maharashtra is exemplary.

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9. The medieval age under the Mughal rulers like Shahjehan, Jehangir ~~&~~ show the zenith of the craftsmen.

10. ~~It~~ During the initial phase of British rule too, the ~~&~~ demand of Indian crafts in England was very high. Their work on muslin cloth, ~~to~~ hand woven textiles & silk has been exemplary.

Thus, not only in ancient India, but throughout the history Indian craftsmen has been admired.

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3. The socio-cultural regeneration in nineteenth century India was occasioned by the colonial presence, but not created by it. Comment.

उन्नीसवीं सदी में भारत में सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक पुनर्निर्माण औपनिवेशिक उपस्थिति के परिणामस्वरूप हुआ, लेकिन यह इसके द्वारा सृजित नहीं था। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ans Socio cultural regeneration refers to the ~~so ca~~ 'renaissance' phase of Indian history. It included ~~three~~ two types of regeneration:

1. Revivalism
2. ~~Reformism~~ Reformist

While the change has been going on since long, it was the British arrival who acted as a catalyst.

1. The British questioned the logic behind Indian culture. They questioned the existing backwardness of women, practices like Sati, child marriage etc.

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2. The education system of India, by ~~the~~ some section of British was called Obscurantist.

3. Further, they ~~were~~ brought the knowledge of Science which was lacking amongst the Indians.

As a result, there were several socio cultural reform movements in India like:

- Raja Rammohan Roy's Brahmo Sabha which questioned the infallibility of Vedas.
- Arya Samaj which was a revivalist movement where Dayanand gave the slogan "Go back to Vedas."
- Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar and

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Keshub Chandra Sen worked for upliftment of women.

- Satya Sodhak Samaj under Phule worked for the depressed classes.

However, the movements were not created by British.

- The Britishers never wanted to annoy the natives by bringing such reforms. Hence, they later backtracked also on reforms.

- It was the insight & knowledge of Indian intellectuals like Raja Rammohan Roy who after indepth study of the texts questioned the practices.

- Even before these movements, in Medieval India there was Bhakti & Sufi movements.

~~These,~~ +

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4. Champaran was the starting point of the strategy that Gandhi was to employ over the next 30 years to galvanise millions into one of history's biggest mass movements against perhaps the greatest imperial power of all time. Comment.

चंपारण उस रणनीति का प्रस्थान बिंदु था जिसका गांधीजी द्वारा शायद अब तक की सबसे बड़ी साम्राज्यवादी शक्ति के विरूद्ध इतिहास के सबसे बड़े जन आंदोलनों में से एक में लाखों-करोड़ों लोगों को एकजुट करने के लिए अगले 30 वर्षों में उपयोग किया जाना था। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ans) Gandhi was a master strategist. He kept on learning from his experiences and moulding his methodology. Ultimately it was the path of satyagrah and non violence which was chosen by Gandhi in various struggles including Champaran.

Champaran was Gandhi's first movement in India. He was able to check the potential of masses for sacrifice

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By defying the authorities, he practised civil disobedience on a small scale in Champaran.

Further, the whole exercise was built ~~of~~ on the prevailing truth where peasants were being rackrented illegally. Thus, he brought Satyagrah tool also in Champaran.

Above all the movement in Champaran was peaceful & non violent which paved the way for future Gandhian movements.

Using his tools of protest in Champaran, Gandhi galvanised the movements in Ahmedabad Mill strike as well as in Kheda

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Satyagrah.

In the Non Cooperation Movement too, it was his belief in the capacity of masses which came into picture. The same was continued in Civil Disobedience too where masses disobeyed an unlawful law. This was first practised by Gandhi in Champaran.

Above all Gandhi could galvanise millions ~~by~~ around his struggles irrespective of caste or religion owing to the urge of non violence in his movements.

This has made the British too to treat Indians equally since the 2nd RTC. The Quit India Movement where everyone was a leader was the culmination of what started in Champaran.

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5. Despite many regulations enacted by the British to curb it's freedom, the press in India played a crucial role in strengthening the national movement. Discuss.

अंग्रेजों द्वारा प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता पर अँकुश लगाने के लिए कई विनियम बनाने के बावजूद, भारत में प्रेस ने राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन को मजबूत बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans Since the begining when the Bengal Gazette was published, British were apprehensive. As a result they brought several press gagging regulations from time to time as follows:

1. Censorship Act : Censorship was in place over the press for any story against the authority.
2. License Regulation Act : The license could be terminanted authoritavely.
3. Registration of Press Act : The press owner had to register the print press as well as the newspaper failing which the press could be taken over by the government.

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4. Vernacular Press Act : This act brought by Lord Lytton was discriminatory for the vernacular language press. It was mainly to check the growing influence of vernacular newspapers amongst the natives.

As a result of this act, Amrita Bazaar Patrika changed into an english newspaper overnight.

Despite these regulations, the role of press has been significant:

1. Kesari & Maharatta published by Tilak condemned the plague commissioner of Poona. ~~These~~ His articles aimed at the British in a veiled manner.

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2. Gandhi in his Young India condemned the British atrocities during Non Cooperation Movement.
3. Annie Besant used New India & Commonweal to spread awareness about the Home Rule League.
4. Maulana Azad's Al Hilal questioned British policy over Turkey in World War I.

Thus the press owing to its vast reach helped unite the fervour of nationalism amongst Indians. It ~~to~~ also laid the foundation of several libraries where people ~~collected~~ came up to get the information from newspapers.

Hence, press had a deep impact in Indian national movement.

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6. Even after a hundred years of its proclamation the effects of Balfour Declaration continue to resonate in the Arab-Israeli conflict. Comment.

अपनी उद्घोषणा के सौ वर्ष बाद भी बाल्फोर घोषणा का प्रभाव अरब-इजरायल संघर्ष में अभी भी प्रतिध्वनित हो रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

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7. Decolonisation was neither an accident nor a product of any grand design, rather it resulted from the confluence of various local and global factors. Discuss.

विऔपनिवेशीकरण न तो कोई संयोग था और न ही किसी बड़ी योजना का कोई परिणाम, बल्कि यह विभिन्न स्थानीय और वैश्विक कारकों के संगम का परिणाम था। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans Decolonisation refers to the operation in which the colonial powers like Britain, France etc started leaving their colonies after vast struggles resulting in the emergence new independent nation states.

The process of decolonisation ocured in Asia, Africa as well as in Americas.

Role of global factors

1. The World War II had the most significant role. After the war, the ~~co~~ colonial powers were lacking in both economic as well as ~~fit~~ military resources to continue.

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2. Establishment of UN ensured that colonial powers back down from their colonies. UN supported sovereignity of independent states

3. Emergence of USSR also helped in the process of decolonisation. USSR left its colonies in China as the socialist philosophy was against colonialism.

Local factors

1. In India, after the Quit India Movement, there was nothing left in doubt in the ~~Britis~~ Britishers that leaving India with a graceful exist was their only option.

2. In Phillipines, the USA had to ~~track~~ + back track as a result

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of growing anti colonial movements.

3. When France tried to reoccupy its colony in South East Asia, it was met with deep resentment.

4. In Africa, western educated intellectuals like Kwame Nkrumah played an important role in the growth of nationalism & then pushing the colonialists countries out.

Thus the local condition which no longer warranted the benevolent despotism was existing and the environment resulted in the nations getting independent. It was therefore a long drawn ~~strg~~ struggle and not an accident. The colonial powers were forced to exit and didn't leave on their own.

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8. The unification of Germany fundamentally reshaped the balance of power in Europe. Analyse.

जर्मनी के एकीकरण ने मूलतः यूरोप में शक्ति संतुलन को पुनर्निर्धारित किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans Balance of power is a regional concept where multiple powers are existing in a region. The balance ensures that no single ~~power~~ nation has pre-ponderant power.

Europe in mid-18th century had several power centres including Austria, Prussia, Russia, France & Britain. The unification of Germany altered the balance of power.

Unification of Germany

It occured under the leadership of Bismarck in 1871 with his

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policy of Blood & Iron. ~~By alligning~~ By allignment, disallignment & wars, he defeated Austria and France. Ultimately Germany was unified under Kaiser Wilhelm of Prussia.

Significance

1. New Germany emerged as a new power in equality with the existing powers.
2. France was a declining power as its areas like Alsace-Loraine came under Germany.
3. Austria's power also came down.
4. Later, Italy also got ~~ind~~ united.

Thus multiple centres of power came up with new powers

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coming up.

This resulted in a new race for colonies. France as well as Britain had to cede colonies in Africa to Germany. This however couldn't satisfy Germany for too long and as a result the World War I took place.

Thus, Germany's unification fundamentally altered the European Balance of Power.

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9. The positions taken by Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant at the beginning of 20th century finally evolved to become positions held by advocates on both sides of the language debate in the country even today. Elucidate.

20वीं सदी के आरंभ में महात्मा गांधी और डॉ. एनी बेसेंट द्वारा अपनाया गया दृष्टिकोण अंततः विकसित होकर देश में भाषा संबंधी वर्तमान बहस के संदर्भ में दोनों पक्षों के समर्थकों द्वारा अभी भी अपनाया जाता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

~~Ans Mahatma Gandhi and~~

Ans The language debate which is continuing till today is debated over the use of vernacular language with respect to the use of a common national / official language.

Mahatma Gandhi has highlighted the importance of use of vernacular language. In the Gandhian system of education too, it was

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necessiated that the primary education is given in vernaculars.

Gandhi also favoured setting up Provincial Congress Committees ~~as well as~~ on linguistic lines. This was first highlighted by Tilak.

Dr. Annie Besant on the other hand advocated for common lingua franca in the Home Rule League.

~~even today the languages~~

The constitution of India although provided for Hindi as the official language but

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advocated the use of English too till the non Hindi states gain proficiency in Hindi.

The debate continues even till today. It was the issue of Bengali language imposition on the Gorkha people that the Gorkhaland demand re-emerged.

Further the South Indian states strongly resist any strong step towards the implementation of Hindi language.

Thus post independence the debate which started with linguistic state reorganisation still continues in some form or the other.

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10. C. Rajagoplachari argued that a healthy democracy requires an "opposition that thinks differently and just does not want more of the same". In light of the statement assess the historic role played by the Swatantra Party in the initial years of independent India.

सी. राजगोपालाचारी ने कहा था कि एक स्वस्थ लोकतंत्र में एक "ऐसे विपक्ष की आवश्यकता होती है जो अलग अंदाज में सोचता हो और उसी तरह की न हो जैसी पार्टी होती हैं।" इस कथन के आलोक में आजाद भारत के प्रारंभिक वर्षों में स्वतंत्र पार्टी द्वारा निभाई गई ऐतिहासिक भूमिका का आकलन कीजिए।

Ans: C. Rajagoplachari was initially a Congressman and became the first Indian as governor general. ~~In~~ After independence, he also became the Home Minister in Nehru's cabinet. However owing to his differences, he left Congress & formed the Swatantra Party.

Role of Swatantra Party

1. It provided an active opposition

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

to the 'Nehruvian Consensus.'

2. Unlike Congress which shaped the economic policy based on state control, Swatantra Party advocated a liberal economic policy and a greater role for private players.

3. He quoted Nehruvian model as License-Quota-Permit Raj. Thus, Swatantra Party was based on active opposition to the Congress.

4. In the 1967 general elections, the Swantantra Party got 47 seats ~~which~~ and became the 2nd largest party after Congress.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. The Swatantra Party also opposed Congress ~~social issue~~ policies as being populist. Rajagoplachari held that by going with a deficit financing model will only aggravate situations in the future.

6. Swatantra Party opposed the appeasement politics of Congress.

Thus, Swatantra Party gave opposition a voice when the Indian polity was based solely on the Nehruvian Consensus.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. The present form of caste as an institution has been shaped both by developments during the colonial period as well as changes witnessed in independent India. Discuss.

एक संस्था के रूप में जातिव्यवस्था के वर्तमान रूप को औपनिवेशिक काल के दौरान हुए घटनाक्रमों के साथ-साथ स्वतंत्र भारत में हुए परिवर्तनों द्वारा आकार दिया गया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans Caste as an institution has developed gradually over time.

Role of colonial period

1. The British saw caste as an instrumental faultline in their policy of divide and rule.

2. By selectively appeasing the lower or the higher castes, the British ensured that the Hindus remain as a warring camp amongst themselves.

3. The 1932 communal award further heightened the role of caste as an institution.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. The Government of India Act 1935 provided separate electorates for the depressed classes. Thus, it made caste as an institution.

5. By their appeasement policy, British brought Ambedkar on their side in the Quit India movement.

Changes in independent India over caste

1. Reservation policy was provided as a means of affirmative action by the Constitution for SCs/STs.

2. Reservation was also provided ~~for~~ in electorates with seats being reserved for SC/STs.

3. ~~The~~ Later, OBCs also got reservation in educational institutions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. At the same time, selective approach towards caste based violence which is biased against the lower caste continues in independent India.

5. Political parties have come up by making caste based calculations and coalitions.

All these factors have made caste as an institution in independent India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. In the Global Wage Report of International Labour Organisation, India has the worst levels of gender wage disparity. Comment. Enumerate briefly the factors that contribute to the existing gender pay gap in India.

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन की ग्लोबल वेज रिपोर्ट में भारत में लैंगिक वेतन असमानता का स्तर सबसे निकृष्ट है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। भारत में वर्तमान लैंगिक वेतन में व्याप्त इस अंतर में योगदान करने वाले कारकों को संक्षेप में सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Ans) Gender wage disparity is a situation where the male members are given higher wage compared to the females for the same amount and quality of job.

India's performance has been poor in ensuring equal wage for equal work.

The issue of gender wage disparity is further concreted by the poor labour force participation rate where women

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form only 25% of the formal labour force. Poor wage disparity impacts the Indian growth story sharply. It is a resemblance of a non-inclusive society & further impacts India's image on the international level.

Factors responsible

1. Women are involved in informal jobs where regulations are not existant.

2. Employers seek to balance the wage loss which women take during pregnancy by giving them a lower wage.

3. The ~~attitd~~ patriarchial attitude is still existant in our society.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

A wife earning more than husband is seen a negative sense.

4. Women are also seen as incapable for some jobs due to stereotyping.

Thus a host of social, economic, regulatory reasons are responsible.

It is required that laws such as Maternity Benefits Act, the directive principle of equal pay for equal work are adhered to strictly. Further, awareness amongst the women is also a necessity.

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13. Statistics show that child sex ratio is declining though there is an increase in overall sex ratio. Discuss the reasons that explain this trend. What measures have been taken by the government to correct this trend?

आंकड़े दर्शाते हैं कि बाल लिंगानुपात घट रहा है, हालांकि समग्र लिंगानुपात में वृद्धि हुई है। इस प्रवृत्ति की व्याख्या करने वाले कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए। इस प्रवृत्ति में सुधार लाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

Ans> India's child sex ratio has declined to 914 females/1000 males. At the same time the overall sex ratio is ~~to~~ 932 females/1000 males.

~~Thus,~~ ~~It~~ The declining child sex ratio while the increasing overall sex ratio is a paradox.

Reasons

1. The ~~TF~~ Total Fertility Rate has come down to 2.3. Thus, parents who are now opting for a single child or two child want to have atleast a ~~boy~~ male child.

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2. The demography of India is moving upwards with maximum population in the range of 15 – 35 years. Owing to earlier higher child sex ratio, same is now reflected in the overall sex ratio.

3. With technological improvements like availability of ultrasound, it has become easier to detect the sex of foetus. ~~T~~ Female foetus are often aborted.

4. Female infanticide is still prevalent in the backward states.

5. Laws related to female infanticides are not being implemented strictly.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Government measures

1. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao has been a prominent step. Results have come up in Haryana villages where CSR has improved.

2. Sukanya Samridhi ~~by~~ under which ~~fixed deposits~~ long term deposits (tax free) are given in the name of daughter.

3. Behavioral change has been brought by campaigns like Selfie With Daughter.

4. Awareness campaigns are being carried out.

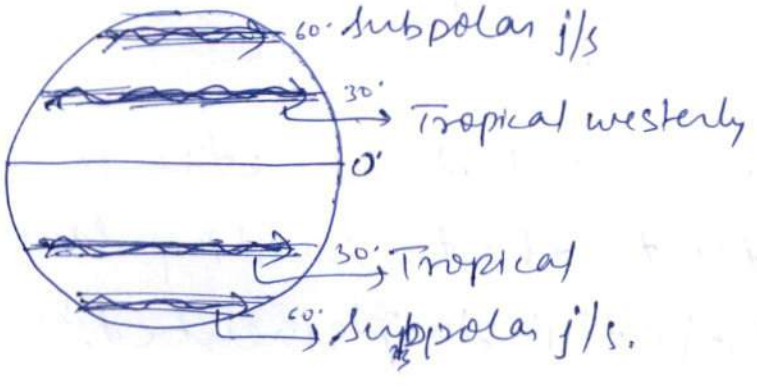
Above all it is utmost important that existing laws are strictly implemented.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Jet streams play a significant role in influencing the weather conditions across the world. Discuss with special reference to the Indian Monsoon.

जेट धाराएं विश्व भर में मौसम की स्थिति को प्रभावित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती हैं। भारतीय मानसून के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans Jetstreams are fast flowing winds in the upper layer of troposphere to lower stratosphere. These are geostrophic winds and called as travelling depressions. While there are ~~8~~ 4 permanent belts of jetstreams, ~~there are~~ Tropical there are also temporary jetstream like the Somalia jetstream.



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Impact on weather conditions

1. ~~2#~~ Jetstreams help in the movement of temperate cyclones. Thus, they impact the weather conditions in North America.

2. They bring rain bearing clouds from Mediternanean to the Indian subcontinent.

3. They impact the overall Indian monsoon.

Impact on Indian monsoon

~~When the~~ During winters the Tropical Westerly jetstream is prevalent over the Tibet plateau. One branch is on the Indian side of Himalayas.

As the summer sets in, the Tibbet plateau is heated up and

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

the ITCZ moves north. A cause effect relation occurs.

Western jetstream is replaced by an easterly jetstream flowing at the 25°N latitudes. This easterly jetstream helps to bring more and more air from Tibbet plateau to descend at the Mascarene High basin. This results in a strong monsoon.

Thus, the jetstreams impact the Indian monsoon. The setting up of easterly Jetstream results in initial ~~and~~ monsoon showers and the stronger the easterly j/s, better is the Indian monsoon.

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15. Developing hydropower projects in the north-east will help India fulfil its electricity demand and achieve energy security, however, this potential remains untapped. Why? What steps can be taken to overcome these bottlenecks for effective utilization of this potential?

उत्तर-पूर्व में जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं का विकास करने से भारत को अपनी विद्युत मांग पूरी करने और ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में सहायता मिलेगी, हालांकि, इस क्षमता का दोहन करना अभी शेष है। क्यों? इस क्षमता के प्रभावी उपयोग हेतु इन बाधाओं को दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

Ans North eastern states including Arunachal Pradesh, Assam have a very high hydroelectric potential. Arunachal Pradesh has 80% of total potential of India.

However the potential is untapped.

Reasons

1. The region falls in high seismic zone. Thus making dams could ~~induce~~ result in earthquakes and landslides.

2. Border issues with China in Arunachal Pradesh also deters India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The region is a biospheric reserve and any dam building exercise will result in dislodging large numbers of fauna & flora.

4. Land acquisition ~~our~~ remains difficult owing to the tribal dominated region who are not willing to give up their land.

8) Overcoming the bottlenecks

1. More surveys by the Geological Survey of India is required to identify the safe zones.

2. Tribal advisory councils should be used to alleviate the concerns of the tribals.

3. Proper resettlement plan needs to be brought out.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Alternate passage for the movement of wildlife animals is required.

It is to be understood that going forward, we have to give up the dependence on fossil fuels. Hydroelectricity is an area where we have good competency & must be explored. NGOs can ~~be~~ also be involved in social auditing of the tribal areas & taking their feedback.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Account for the distribution of cement industry in India with its factors of location. Also list the challenges which the industry has been facing lately.

भारत में सीमेंट उद्योग के वितरण का उसकी अवस्थिति के कारकों सहित वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही हाल ही में इस उद्योग द्वारा सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Ans) Cement industry in India has grown sharply since independence.

Distribution

The industry is located in regions of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan as well as in south Indian states like Tamil Nadu.

Factors of location

1. Raw material

The industry uses silica, alumina as raw material

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

and hence is located in regions where there are aluminium industry.

2. Manpower
It requires high manpower basically unskilled which is provided by adjacent state of Bihar, Jharkhand, UP in Madhya Pradesh.

3. Market: It is not a determining factor as cement is a non weight losing product & easily transported.

Challenges
- Non compliance with the pollution norms.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Workers have complained of various diseases affecting the lungs & like bronchitis. Thus manpower becomes an issue.
- Raw material constraint is also coming up.
- ~~At~~

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Exploring and mining of polymetallic nodules in the Indian Ocean Basin by India, though filled with challenges, will be of immense strategic and commercial value. Elaborate.

हालांकि भारत द्वारा हिंद महासागर बेसिन में पॉलिमेटालिक नोड्यूल्स का अन्वेषण और खनन चुनौतियों से भरा है, लेकिन इसका अपरिमित रणनीतिक और वाणिज्यिक महत्व होगा। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Ans Polymetallic nodules are mineral deposits present in the ocean bed. These nodules contain several metals like Manganese, copper as well as trace metals including Gold.

India has recently got the permission from International Seabed Authority to explore the PMNs in Indian Ocean region.

Challenges

1. Technological challenge is the ~~most~~ biggest one. The exploration requires deep sea mining which

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

uses sophisticated machinery where India lacks.

2. Capital requirement is also very high as ~~India~~ these projects are driven by government PSUs ~~which~~ like ONGC and finance crunch is an issue.

3. The refinement process to bring out the value minerals from the nodules is also difficult as the concentration of minerals is ~~&~~ not very high.
e.g. Only 20% manganese is present in the PMNs.

However the benefits are also immense!

1. India lacks in the deposits of minerals like Manganese and Copper. Thus, PMNs will

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

reduce ~~is~~ India's ~~imp~~ ~~ov~~ dependency on foreign countries.

2. As a result the import bill will come down.

3. Since the PMNs also have the concentration of rare earth metals which India lacks, they can be significant in strategic terms.

4. The commercial value of the PMNs is high.

5. If India succeeds, then the commercial value of the technology will also get higher & India could emerge as a leader in this field.

Thus PMNs are a storage of vast potential & should be explored.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Unregulated and nonjudicial usage of groundwater has resulted in declining groundwater levels as well as quality. In this context, discuss the need for a dedicated programme for groundwater conservation.

भूजल के अनियंत्रित और अनौचित्यपूर्ण उपयोग के परिणामस्वरूप भूजल स्तर में गिरावट के साथ ही इसकी गुणवत्ता में भी गिरावट आई है। इस संदर्भ में, भूजल संरक्षण के लिए एक समर्पित कार्यक्रम की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans) "It is reported that by 2030, half of India's population will face the crisis of drinking water"

Groundwater which is the most essential resource has been exploited mindlessly:

- flood irrigation in Green Revolution states.
- ~~the~~ electricity subsidy has further aggravated the issue.
- Submersible pumps in individual houses are also ~~proop~~ problematic.

Declining groundwater level is the result of above factors.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Declining quality

- Untreated wastes by pharma companies are buried in ground. The chemicals percolate to ground water.
- Pesticides etc. used get mixed into surface water during floods which then percolates in the aquifers.
- ~~Detergents~~ Untreated ~~s~~ waste disposal from industries also degrades the groundwater quality.

Result

- There have been incidences where high ~~nitra~~ fluoride, nitrates ~~as~~ are found in the ground water. Also, there have been complaints of groundwater getting hard. e.g. Bihar has reported high ~~flour~~ fluoride content.

Thus, a dedicated programme for groundwater conservation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

becomes necessary? The programme should focus on:

1. ensuring minimum use of submersible pumps and provision of municipality provided water lines in households
2. effluent treatment plants in industrial areas is necessary.
3. As highlighted by Mihir Shah Committee a unified body for groundwater & surface water is required as both are interrelated. Pollution of surface water pollutes groundwater too.
4. Appropriate legislative measures are required for above steps.
5. Above all, the programme should focus on encouraging drip irrigation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Though Tourism is one of the most important tertiary activity in India, it is facing a number of challenges. Comment. In this context, explain the importance of promoting sustainable tourism in India.

हालांकि पर्यटन भारत में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण तृतीयक गतिविधियों में से एक है, परंतु यह अनेकानेक चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में संधारणीय पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के महत्व को व्याख्यायित कीजिए।

Ans Tourism sector provide 1.6% of GDP to the Indian economy. ~~It is~~ For an incredible India, a fostering tourism sector is a necessity.

Importance ~~of~~

1. It provides employment to the locals.
2. Attracts foreigners to our culture.
3. Helps develop the soft power.
4. Brings in the valuable foreign exchange.

Thus, the tourism sector which is a service sector falling in the tertiary activity is important.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges

1. High crime rate highlighted by the western media about the subcontinent stereotypes the Indian tourism sector.
2. For local tourists too, there have been issues over lack of facilities.
3. Poor infrastructure prevents the tapping of this sector.
   e.g. Bodh Gaya is very poorly connected from the state capital Patna.
4. There has been ~~a~~ ~~dedi~~ the issue of lack of advertisement.
5. Terrorist Act in Mumbai had deterred the foot fall of tourists.
6. North Indian hill stations face overcapacity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

A sustainable tourism will help India in variety of ways including higher employment, social development amongst other benefits like accruing of invaluable foreign exchange.

The government has taken steps like the Parvatan Parva, to highlight the Indian tourism. Also, HRIDAY schemes aiming at ~~the~~ infra development, Religious Circuits are an important step.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Highlight the significance of wetland ecosystems, particularly in the urban areas. Also mention the steps that are being taken by the government for integrated management of wetland ecosystems.

विशेषकर शहरी क्षेत्रों में, आर्द्रभूमि पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, आर्द्रभूमि पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के एकीकृत प्रबंधन के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए जा रहे कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Ans) Wetland ecosystems are those ecosystems which fall between the land (permanently dry) and permanently ~~waters~~ wet ecosystem. These includes regions like ~~&~~ paddy fields, intertidal zones etc.

Significance: ~~for~~

1. They act as ~~lungs~~ kidneys of the ~~pla~~ region by filtering groundwater.
2. Help in maintaining groundwater level which is essential for urban areas

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Provide resistance to flood situation by allowing downward absorption of water.

~~e.g. Chennai Bangalo~~

e.g. Bengaluru which is heavily concretized faces the issue of urban flood everytime.

4. They also provide livelihood opportunity like fishing to the locals.

Steps taken by government

1. Wetland management programmes have been launched.

2. Urban local bodies are being empowered to effectively implement the programmes

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Greater awareness among the people is being spread by the government.

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INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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7	12.5	
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14	12.5	
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16	12.5	
17	12.5	
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19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS™

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Centralising recruitment through an All-India Judicial Service (AIJS) will not address the multiple problems in the judiciary and cause new ones instead. Critically evaluate.

अखिल भारतीय न्यायिक सेवा (AIJS) के माध्यम से केंद्रीयकृत भर्ती न्यायपालिका में विद्यमान विभिन्न समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं करेगा अपितु उसके स्थान पर नई समस्याएं उत्पन्न करेगा। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Ans> Effective judicial system is at the core of any vibrant democracy. In India, poor judge to people ratio is a lingering problem. Hence, there have been demands for an alternate recruitment system such as AIJS.

AIJS is envisaged to solve following problems:

1. Judge to people ratio will get improved. Currently it is 12 judges per million population compared to 112 judges/million in USA.

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2. Transparency in recruitment as it will involve professional agencies like UPSC.

3. Best talents could be brought into the system.

4. Being an all India service, it will prove to be at par with IAS, IPS in terms of efficiency.

5. Judicial delays will be resolved.

However, it will lead to few problems, too!

1. Experience is a necessity in judiciary. Recruitment at early age may not ensure the required experience.

2. Giving judgements cannot be ~~a~~ just an on-job learning ~~problem~~ process.

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Judgements should be effective and have transcendental value.

3. There will be stiff resistance from the bar associations who see this as a loss of hegemony.

However, keeping in mind the necessity of resolving the issue of pendency, alternate recruitments have to be tried. AIJS may be started on a pilot basis and full fledged implementation can be done after proper review of performance.

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2. The roots of the most pertinent challenges faced by Indian politics today can be traced to the lack of intra-party democracy in candidate selection and internal elections. Discuss.

वर्तमान समय में भारतीय राजनीति द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली सबसे महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियों के चिन्हों को उम्मीदवार के चयन और आंतरिक चुनावों में दलों के भीतर लोकतंत्र की कमी में देखा जा सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans) Indian politics is mired with several paradoxes. Lack of intra party democracy among the political parties is just one of them.

Issues in candidate selection

1. It is often observed that instead of giving tickets to the most popular candidates, nepotism is practiced within parties.
2. Dynasty politics is also gaining ground
3. As a result, the non selected candidate runs as an independent

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candidate in elections damaging the prospects of the party to which he originally belonged.

Issue of inter elections

1. More often it is now observed that internal elections have become a formality only.

2. There is growth of high ~~comma~~ command culture.

3. Dissenters could not put their voice in the party forum.

4. Bandwagoning is the most visible symptom.

It is to be noted that lack of intra party ~~ds~~ democracy is also resulting in use of

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money power in ticket distribution as well as growing criminalization.

It is therefore required that parties adhere to their own party constitution which generally ~~requir~~ has the requirement of intra party democracy. The role ECI as well as veteran parliamentarians is also important to encourage the process.

Parties are a pillar of our representative democracy and intra party democracy is necessary to strengthen it.

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3. While the idea behind merger of autonomous bodies in India is to curb overlapping work and reduce expenditure, it may end up doing more harm than good. Discuss.

यद्यपि भारत में स्वायत्त निकायों के विलय के पीछे निहित कारण उनके कार्यों में व्याप्त अतिव्यापन को रोकना और व्यय को कम करना है, लेकिन यह स्थिति को सुधारने के स्थान पर अधिक नुकसान कर सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans> The finance bill in budget was used to merge several tribunals. Further there have been attempts at merging autonomous bodies.

Reasons

Issues

1. While the bodies have been created by separate acts, a finance bill is not the right way for merger.
2. Pendency may increase.
3. Merging Airports Authority Tribunal with National Highways

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tribunal makes no sense.

4. This has been interpreted as executive power-pushing.

5. expenditure reduction may not be achieved as the employees have to be retained.

6. There can be ~~too~~ ~~or~~ activism from employee union too.

Owing to these reasons, merging autonomous bodies has been challenged. Further it may lead to increased litigations too reducing the overall benefits.

Hence, the aim of

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curbing overlapping work and reducing expenditure remains to be a challenge.

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4. Well-defined electoral laws and greater powers for the Election Commission of India are required as the existing laws and mechanisms are inadequate to deal with new challenges. Analyse.

सुपरिभाषित चुनावी कानूनों एवं भारत निर्वाचन आयोग के लिए अधिकाधिक शक्तियों की आवश्यकता हैं, क्योंकि मौजूदा कानून और तंत्र नई चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए अपर्याप्त हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans Article 324 ~~provides~~ of the Constitution provides for the powers and functions of the Election Commission. It is however not explicit to deal with the emerging challenges. As a result there is a need of new laws.

Existing mechanisms

1. Election Commission is an independent, autonomous, constitutional body having enormous powers as well as security from political interference.
2. Model Code of Conduct by the ECI

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ensures that parties abide by rules for a level playing field.

3- Representation of People Act 1951 also provides source of power to ECI.

4. Constitution under Article 324 gives implicit powers.

However, there have been new challenges:

- Issues in Rajya Sabha election as evident in the recent Gujarat case.
- Allegations of unfair means, malfunctioning of EVMs in elections.
- Growing criminality in politics & electoral process.

Thus, there have been demands for greater powers as:

1. Power of contempt. As of now

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ECI lacks any power to punish the violators.

2. ECI is also demanding powers equivalent to that of a civil court.

3. Electoral laws specifying the emerging malpractices, horse trading etc.

4. In the absence of any such power, ECI has to resort to Article 324 as it did in a cancelling the bypolls in Tamil Nadu.

Hence, newer laws providing greater powers to ECI is demanded which should be looked into.

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5. Privileges should be defined and delimited for the free and independent functioning of the legislatures. In this context, discuss whether there is a need to re-examine the balance between fundamental rights and parliamentary privileges in India.

विधानमंडलों के मुक्त और स्वतंत्र कामकाज के लिए विशेषाधिकार परिभाषित और सीमांकित होने चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में मूल अधिकारों और संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों के मध्य संतुलन के पुन: परीक्षण की आवश्यकता है?

Ans Article 105 and Article 194 provide privilleges to the MPs and MLAs in ~~to~~ the legislature.

Recently, the Karnataka Assembly awarded jail term to ~~an alleged~~ person for hampering the privilege of the legislature. There has been a question that whether jail term too could be awarded or not and hence there have been demands for a codification of privilleges.

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Fundamental Rights (FRs), and the Parliamentary therefore come at loggerheads as happened in Karnataka.

FRs under article 19 provide freedom of expression. It is to be noted that there are restrictions too but the restrictions need to be reasonable.

Privileges have been provided to the legislators so that they could their viewpoint fearlessly in the assembly or parliament. It therefore becomes an extended right of the citizen itself.

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Codification of privileges has several challenges. It will impact the powers of the speaker as well as it is difficult to codify as to what exactly constitutes a breach. Also, by far ~~in~~ the privilege has not been misused until recently.

Balancing the FRs ~~to~~ of citizens, freedom of expression of individuals ~~therefore~~ with that of privileges therefore is important.

Privileges can't be a certain for illegitimate use of power to sanction curb of FRs.

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6. The principle of accountability is an essential part of the rule of law. In this context, discuss the lacunae in government's approach and judiciary's response to the phenomenon of extrajudicial killings in India.

उत्तरदायित्व का सिद्धांत विधि के शासन का एक अनिवार्य अंग है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में न्यायेतर हत्या की घटनाओं के प्रति सरकार के दृष्टिकोण एवं न्यायपालिका की प्रतिक्रिया में विद्यमान कमियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans) extrajudicial killings which include acts like fake encounters, are a challenge to a democracy where fundamental rights guarantee right to life as well as to the rule of law.

Government's approach

1. Reluctance has been observed on part of government.

2. It has also been found out that encounters are staged but government prefers to

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protect the officers.

3. Common man also sees ~~those~~ those being killed after being ~~to~~ named terrorist / criminals as a strong step by the government.

4. Despite supreme Court's judgements over ~~AFSPA~~ AFSPA that extra judicial killings have to be proved, government has remained indifferent.

Response of judiciary

1. Apex court has held that in any encounter whether it is of ~~territ~~ a terrorist also, CID investigation is required.

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2. SC has held that powers under AFSPA doesn't amount to depriving someone from right to life.

3. Court has taken suo moto cognisance of such cases.

4. — extrajudicial killings when a person is under arrest needs to be investigated and the guilty are to be punished under rule of law.

~~Thus,~~ extrajudicial killings are not in accordance with rule of law and must be stopped.

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7. Explain the rationale behind enacting the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016. Discuss how it can help in revitalizing consumer confidence in the real estate market. Also highlight the hurdles that remain in implementing it.

स्थावर संपदा (विनियमन एवं विकास) कानून, 2016 {रियल एस्टेट (रेगुलेशन एंड डेवलपमेंट) एक्ट, 2016} को अधिनियमित करने के पीछे निहित तर्क की व्याख्या कीजिए। चर्चा कीजिए कि यह स्थावर संपदा बाजार में उपभोक्ताओं के विश्वास को पुनः सशक्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकता है। साथ ही इसके क्रियान्वयन में विद्यमान बाधाओं पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Ans) RERA, 2016 has been enacted to provide security to ~~those house owners~~ who are interested in buying a ~~propert~~ flat.

Rationale

1. It puts onus on the builder to do the handover on time.
2. It ensures that money is not spent otherwise which has been paid by the prospective house owners.
3. It aims to provide comfort to the customers.

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Overall the sentiments in real estate get a positive push by RERA 2016.

The RERA, 2016 enhances customer confidence as:

1. There is security over his payments.
2. Delay in handover ~~could be~~ is punishable.
3. Black ~~man~~ money ~~is~~ use is made limited.
4. ~~Ø~~ Extra responsibility on the builder.
5. Provision of ~~fast~~ early hearing & disposal of cases is there.

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As in the recent case of Jaypee builders, customers had ~~to~~ to suffer because of delay from builder's side. RERA, 2016 will prevent such issues

~~Hu~~ Hurdles

1. Lack of cooperation from state governments.
2. Awareness among people remains limited.
3. effective police actions is not guranteed.

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8. Moving the subject of water from state list to concurrent list will solve the issues related to governance of water resources. Comment.
जल को राज्य सूची के विषय से समवर्ती सूची में स्थानांतरित करने से जल संसाधन के प्रशासन से संबंधित मुद्दों का समाधान हो जाएगा। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ans: Entry 17 of state list has the subject of water. However entry 56 of union list also gives powers to Union ~~in~~ on the subject of water relating to dispute resolution/ distribution among states.

Growing issues of drinking water, water for agri purposes has therefore ~~becom~~ made the governance problematic.

Positives of transferring water to concurrent list:

1. ~~Hist~~ It will allow greater ~~and~~ ~~non~~ powers to Union to make

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laws regarding water use in a state.

2. Both groundwater as well as surface water related issues could be solved.

3. Mihir Shah Committee has also recommended to bring water in concurrent list for better governance.

4. Misuse of water resources as well as underuse and inefficient use could be resolved.

Issues

1. Union has not shown ~~g~~ real interest in resolving water related issues.

2. Tribunal system under Article 262

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have not been efficient as expected.

3. Union get bowed under public pressure before going for a decisive solution.

4. Powers under Entry 56 have not been used effectively.

While governance problems are multifaceted owing to different interest groups like farmers, industrialists, household use etc., a robust system has been lacking.

Putting water under concurrent list will allow a more objective view and scientific solution devoid of populism. Hence, it is justified.

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9. Give an account of the areas of potential conflict in the relationship between the political executive and civil servants. Also discuss why a healthy working relationship between the two is critical for good governance.

राजनीतिक कार्यकारिणी और सिविल सेवकों के मध्य संबंधों में संभावित संघर्ष के क्षेत्रों का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि सुशासन के लिए दोनों के बीच स्वस्थ कार्यशील संबंध क्यों महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

Ans Civil servants have the role of anonymity. They act as a bridge between the political executive and the people.

Areas of conflict

1. When anonymity is ~~removed~~, not present, the political executive feels that the civil servant is gaining more popularity among people which is uncalled for.

2. Civil servants can have a rigid bureaucratic approach while

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political executive is not averse to tweaking norms.

3. Implementation of policies can be a sticking point.

4. Policy formulation also ~~has~~ is ~~a~~ conflict prone.

Need for healthy relation

1) Civil servants are the steelframe of government.

2) For effective policy implementation.

3) Identification of the correct beneficiaries for service delivery.

4) Ensuring that finances are properly spend at the

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ground level.

Hence, a healthy working relationship ensures good governance characterised by efficient service delivery, transparency and accountability.

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10. Despite their location in the non-political domain of civil society, NGOs have ended up playing a key, if indirect, role in India's politics. Comment.
सिविल सोसाइटी के गैर-राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में स्थिति होने के बावजूद भी गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) भारत की राजनीति में भले ही अप्रत्यक्ष, लेकिन महत्वपूर्ण, भूमिका निभा रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ans Civil society is an important part of the democracy which helps in bringing out the issues of diverse groups in front of the political class. It acts as a ~~to~~ bridge between citizens and ~~poli~~ government.

NGOs are a part of civil society too ~~to~~ which generally have a very specific field of work.

Role of NGOs

1. Women empowerment has been a key role. Greater awareness

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among women of the political process has increased their participation too in politics.

2. NGOs have played important role in improving and strengthening the grassroot democracy.

3. There have been active NGOs in the field of judicial system too. Rise in PILs ~~have~~ has been effected by NGOs ~~on~~ also.

e.g. Common Cause has been playing important role.

4. NGOs are also shaping the viewpoint of political representatives. Greenpeace has worked in the field of environment laws.

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5. Also, NGOs have helped in bringing the backward people including tribals into electoral politics as evident in SVEEP programme of ECI.

~~How~~ Their role has remained indirect. They have been dependent upon contributions and donations and are not actively engaging in the political discourse.

However, there have been issues also. FCRA regulations have been a major pinpoint in NGO foreign fundings.

Despite these NGOs have played a key role in Indian politics.

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11. Magnitude of India's urbanisation is not unusual but the pattern is. In this context, examine the issues in the governance of cities in India. Also suggest the reforms required to make Indian cities dynamos of competitive sub-federalism.

भारत के शहरीकरण का विस्तार असामान्य नहीं है लेकिन पैटर्न असामान्य है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में शहरों के प्रशासन से संबंधित मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही भारतीय शहरों को प्रतिस्पर्धी उप-संघवाद के डायनेमो बनाने के लिए आवश्यक सुधारों हेतु सुझाव दीजिए।

Ans> As India is transitioning from a developing country in its pursuit towards a developed one, it has been recognised as the sweet spot in emerging market economies. Urbanisation has been a universal phenomenon for any emerging economy.

Current 1/3rd of the population is living in urban areas. Due to a sudden exodus from village to cities, the pattern has been bit unusual.

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Unusual pattern is evident from:

1. Urbanisation has been region specific. Maharashtra, Gujrat, Karnataka have been more urbanised compared to states like Bihar, Odisha etc.

2. Governance has not gone hand in hand with urbanisation.

Issues of governance in cities:

1. Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), have not been efficient or effective. One of the main reason is the Panchayati Raj System of rural area, has been copied without much deliberation.

2. Financial issues of the ~~urb~~ ULBs is intense. Taxation powers are not well devolved.

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3. Overlapping jurisdictions of several institutions have made problem worse.

4. Poor planning of cities: There have infrastructural issues, waste ~~recycling~~ disposal issues among other.

5. Decentralization despite 74th amendment has been inadequate.

Suggested reforms

1. Municipal bonds should be encouraged as held by the Economic Survey.

2. ~~Greater~~ Actual decentralization by state governments is required.

3. Planning of cities should be done keeping all stakeholders along.

4. More taxation powers such as advertisement tax, vacant area tax, property tax is required.

These measures will ensure effective, competitive sub-federalism.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Social boycott should be treated as a criminal offence, rather than being considered as just another form of social evil plaguing the Indian society. Examine.

सामाजिक बहिष्कार को वस्तुतः भारतीय समाज को अभिशप्त करने वाली सामाजिक बुराई का केवल एक अन्य रूप मानने के बजाय, एक आपराधिक कृत्य माना जाना चाहिए। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans) Social boycott refers to alienation of an individual or community ~~from a~~ by the local people for various reasons such as caste basis, diseases etc.

Our constitution under Article 24 also prohibit any form of exploitation.

While social boycott is a social evil, yet making it a criminal offence has been demanded.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Pros:

1. Criminal offence will ~~not~~ provide a deterrent effect.

2. It is inhuman to practice social boycott in the present era.

3. It is against the basic human rights to practice social boycott.

4. Existing ~~legis~~ laws are found to be insufficient as in social boycott whole group which is often in majority in an area is involved. ~~Hat~~

Thus having a separate section in CrPC making social boycott a criminal offence could be helpful.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

At the same time, there needs to be greater effort towards sensitizing the ~~pe~~ people. Behavioral change can't be brought solely by laws. Role of NGOs and civil society also gain importance in alleviating these menace.

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13. Human Trafficking in India has emerged as a serious issue, which calls for understanding the complexity of the problem and devising an effective strategy to combat it. Discuss.

भारत में मानव दुर्व्यापार एक गंभीर समस्या के रूप में उभरा है, जो समस्या की जटिलता समझने एवं इससे मुकाबला करने के लिए एक प्रभावी रणनीति तैयार करने का आह्वान करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans Human trafficking involves inter-state, cross border sale | trafficking of people mainly women and children by underworld groups as well as mafias.

The constitution of India explicitly provides for banning and punishing any such offence.

Problems associated

1. Illegal prostitution rackets have been growing more and more in recent times.

2. Minors are engaged in this problem.

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3. Being an interstate challenge, jurisdiction as well as policing has limitations.

4. Trafficking from Nepal border has also been growing as per media reports.

5. Trafficking has been highlighted in case of Goa ~~as~~ where tourism is the economy driver.

6. Human trafficking is against not just against Right to life but a blot on a vibrant democracy like India.

A multipronged strategy is therefore required.

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1. Interstate cooperation over the issue needs to enhanced.
2. It has to be treated under a non bailable offence.
3. Vigillance across borders have to be improved.
4. Engagement with media, NGOs needs to be ascertained.
5. Fast track courts should be set up for early disposal of such cases.

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14. A weak teacher education system is at the core of India's problems in school education. Evaluate. In this context, also enumerate the recommendations of the High-Powered Commission on Teacher Education constituted by the Supreme Court of India.

कमजोर शिक्षक शिक्षा प्रणाली स्कूली शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भारत की समस्याओं के मूल में है। मूल्यांकन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा गठित शिक्षक शिक्षा पर उच्च-स्तरीय आयोग की अनुशंसाओं को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Ans An effective education system requires an efficient pool of teachers also. Weak teacher education education system acts as a roadblock:

1. Teacher's training is not up to the mark in India.
2. Government schools face the brunt as teachers lack the zeal to teach owing to lack of training.
3. There have been very limited number of institutes for teachers

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education. Trained educated Teacher's programme has not taken off.

Implications

1. Students ~~tach~~ also lose interest.
2. Dropouts increase
3. Poors who could not afford private education are worst impacted.
4. Overall quality of teaching as well as quality of education is hampered.

Hence, to have a good education system, teachers' training is also very important.

Delhi Government has been focussing on teachers' training among several aspects and there has

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been greater satisfaction among parents too as highlighted in the ASSOCHAM survey.

- Recommendations of High-Powered Commission:

1. Minimum benchmark standard to be fixed.
2. Teachers be given time till 2019 to attain the required qualification.
3. Those who don't attain the required qualifications to be filtered out.
4. Robust system of appointment based on merit.

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15. It has been argued that the recent order of the Supreme Court to prevent the misuse of Section 498A institutionalises the prejudices and rehabilitates the myths, which the women's movement in India has battled over decades. Discuss.

यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि धारा 498A के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट का हालिया आदेश वस्तुतः उन पूर्वाग्रहों को संस्थागत एवं उन मिथकों को पुनर्स्थापित करता है, जिनसे भारत में महिला आंदोलन ने कई दशकों तक संघर्ष किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans ~~Supreme~~ Section 498 A relates criminal offences relating to Acts of violence against women. It includes domestic violence among other forms of violence.

~~The act for~~ Section 498 A provided for immediate arrest ~~under~~ for an offence under this section.

SC order

1. Supreme Court has held that immediate arrest ~~too~~ shall not be done.
2. extended family members who live outside may not be required to be present physically during the hearings.

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3. In case of tangible marks of injury or death, arrest will be done.
4. In other case, a welfare committee will be formed to take future course.

Court has held that there has been growing misuse of 498A. ~~by the~~ Also, it goes against the fundamentals of human rights when immediate arrest is done.

The decision has been taken as a bitter pill, especially by the feminists ~~especi~~ battling for women rights.

Issues

1. It again puts women at a disadvantaged position.
2. It treats women as the liar which has been the hallmark of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

our patriarchial society.

3. It ignores the courage a woman shows while going against social red lines to complain against domestic violence.

4. Myths of male superiority are indirectly established.

As a result of the severe implications, there have been backlash.

The Supreme Court has also entertained a review petition in this regard.

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16. As strategic interests between India and US continue to converge, defence has emerged as a major area of cooperation between the two. Discuss the significance and possible implications of this development.

जैसा कि भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के बीच रणनीतिक हितों का एकीकरण जारी है, रक्षा दोनों देशों के बीच सहयोग के एक प्रमुख क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। इस विकास के महत्व और संभावित निहितार्थों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans) Since the end of Cold War, India-US relations have gained more prominence. Former PM Vajpayee called USA as a natural ally. Currently India and US are strategic partners.

Strategic interests

1. US pivot to Asia policy has India the main balancer against China.
2. India also see counting USA in its favour in view growing Russia-China axis.
3. Indian Ocean has been an area of strategic cooperation for the two. India is emerging as a net security provider.

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4. US Afghan policy also has a greater role for India.
5. India has been able to highlight the role of Pakistan ~~which~~ in terrorism. Pakistan is a strategic challenge for India.

Defence cooperation has been an important pillar of the strategic cooperation.

1. India has been classified as Major Defence Partner.
2. ~~As~~ USA will supply high grade weapons like Howitter tanks, drones to India.
3. Both countries have also signed LEMOA which has strategic significance.

Significance

1. India gets more diversified options in weapon purchasing.
2. India's bargaining power increases.
3. Make In India will get a boost

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as companies like Lockheed Martin are willing to ~~ma~~ open manufacturing in India.

4. It has greater implications for the whole geopolitics of South Asia as well as the geoeconomics.

Implications

As India goes for more defence purchase from US, imports from Russia will decline. This may strain relations between the two time tested allies.

For Pakistan, it can be a signal of US antagonism which could strengthen the China-Pak-Russia axis.

It will give India a upperhand in defence of the borders. Pakistan sees this as a deviation of balance of power.

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17. India's contribution to peacekeeping missions of the United Nations has remained steadfast despite changes in the nature, form and variety of UN peace keeping missions. Examine.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र शांति स्थापना अभियानों (UN peace keeping missions) की प्रकृति, ढाँचे और आयामों में परिवर्तन के बावजूद संयुक्त राष्ट्र के शांति स्थापना अभियानों में भारत का योगदान निरंतर बना हुआ है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans) UN peacekeeping missions aims at policing functions in disturbed areas so as to entail peace in the region.

India's contribution to UNPK has been significant from the begining.

In the Korean War just after our independence, India had sent medical mission.

Since then the nature of UNPK has changed. There has been a rise of intrastate conflicts.

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Human rights violation has become a major part too.

Further the present peacekeeping is not just limited to policing functions. There is a greater dimension of ensuring developmental works.

Also the regions where peacekeeping is required has got diversified. Presently Africa has the maximum number of peacekeepers.

Peacekeepers are now also required to get engaged in ~~post~~ ~~dist~~ disaster management

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activities.

India's contribution has remained significant. With a professional security force, India provides very efficient UNPK services.

Our peacekeepers have been involved in Congo, Somalia, Sudan among other countries.

We have contributing efficiently in the financing part also for the peacekeeping missions.

Role of Indian peacekeepers in disaster management has been well acclaimed.

The significant contribution to UNPK provides a basis for demand of permanent seat in UNSC too.

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18. India's partnership with Africa is an amalgam of African development priorities as well as India's development objectives. Discuss. Also highlight the initiatives taken by India in this context.

अफ्रीका के साथ भारत की साझेदारी अफ्रीका के विकास की प्राथमिकताओं के साथ-साथ भारत के विकास लक्ष्यों का सम्मिश्रण है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही भारत द्वारा इस संदर्भ में की गई पहलों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Ans> India & Africa have ancient ties in trade and people to people contact.

Currently India has a great role in Africa which is complementary to African needs as highlighted below:

1. Africa is a great source of raw materials including minerals. Africa is also willing to export the resources. India which has a developing manufacturing base finds it a win-win deal.

2. Indian investments have been

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increasing in Africa. It has been led by the private sector.

3. Africa suffers from several tropical diseases. ~~Of~~ Indian pharmaceutical companies are the best at cheap generic drugs. These drugs are also exported to Africa.

4. ~~India~~ The Asia-Africa growth corridor envisaged by India & Japan will further enhance the connectivity.

5. India also held India-Africa growth summit with representatives from 48 African nations. Investment and trade opportunities were explored.

~~Thus, Indian & African~~

6. India is also the key destination for African students.

Hence the priorities of both India & Africa form an amalgamate-.

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Initiatives by India

1. Asia Africa growth corridor in partnership with Japan.
2. Loans and grants in aid being given to African nations
3. ~~Aut~~ Private sector is being encouraged to step up investment.
4. SAGAR initiative has helped the African countries bordering Indian Ocean.
5. ~~At~~ PM has visited South Africa, Tanzania to enhance bilateral ties.

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19. Comment on the role of International Court of Justice in upholding the values of international law. In this context, also highlight the association of India with the ICJ over the years.
अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विधि के मूल्यों को बनाए रखने में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय की भूमिका पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय के साथ भारत के संबंध को भी प्रकाशित कीजिये।

Ans The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is an arm of the United Nations. It looks after disputes emerging among the member nations of UN.

The chief aim of ICJ is to uphold international law. It is responsible for ensuring judicial role in UN treaties, ~~bilateral agreements~~ conventions, Universal Human Rights etc.

While the member nations are free to have their say on

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whether the accede to the jurisdiction of ICJ or not, certain international laws like Geneva Convention, laws related to diplomatic missions etc. are covered by ICJ.

Non abidance by an ICJ verdict could result in sanctions by the UNSC.

~~UNSC has~~

ICJ has played important role in ~~the~~ interstate disputes between US & Germany, US & Russia related to spies and conviction of foreign nationals

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Though India has been a part of ICJ, it has rejected ~~in~~ its intervention in issues such as Kashmir. When Pakistan tried to drag India to ICJ over Kashmir in ICJ, India refused as it held ICJ has no jurisdiction owing to Shimla Agreement which made the dispute bilateral.

Recently India has approached ICJ over the issue of consular access to Kulbhushan Jadav. India argues that Pak is violating international conventions by not allowing access. The issue remains subjudice.

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20. In view of the focus on trans-regional economic corridors and changing regional geo-politics and geo-economics, critically discuss the idea of an Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor.

पार-क्षेत्रीय आर्थिक गलियारों एवं बदलती क्षेत्रीय भू-राजनीति और भू-अर्थनीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत-प्रशांत आर्थिक गलियारे के विचार पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans) With the rise of emerging market economies like India, there has been a change in the global geopolitics. BRICS which is a grouping of 5 major emerging economies is being seen as ~~an~~ a rival to G20.

Further the stalling negotiations in WTO has made countries to look for regional treaties.

Some of the major trans-regional economic corridors have been Trans Atlantic Trade ~~Corridor~~ Partnership (TATIP), TPP (which is now ~~blo~~ dead) ~~etc~~, RCEP etc.

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India has been part of the RCEP group.

~~Ho~~ Indo-Pacific economic Corridor ~~is being~~ can be seen in terms of geopolitics & geoeconomy!

1. The region has ASEAN block, Japan as well as India and Australia which are all ~~global~~ ~~few~~ major powers.

2. It will be a big market owing to the populous nations as well as the Indian Ocean littorals.

3. It will connect to the South America contentinent where emerging economies like Brazil are a brightspot.

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4. The region will be free from the issue of extremism. Hence, non conventional challenges are limited.

Challenges

1. USA is going more protectionist and isolationist.
2. Internal instability in South American countries remains a challenge.
3. Chinese BRI (Belt Road Initiative) is already integrating the regions of west which may well be extended.
4. Lack of deep pockets amongst the nations.